

**38136. PELARGONIUM CAPITATUM (L.) L'Herit. Geraniaceæ.****Rose geranium.**

From Marseille, France. Presented by Mr. Alphonse Gaulin, American consul general, who secured them through Mr. P. Basson from the Jardin Botanique de Marseille. Received May 20, 1914.

"Rose geranium plants grown in this district. These plants are similar to those grown in the Toulon region." (*Gaulin.*)

**38137. PELARGONIUM ODORATISSIMUM (L.) Solander. Geraniaceæ.****Rose geranium.**

From Nice, France. Presented by Mr. William Dulany Hunter, American consul. Received May 20, 1914.

See S. P. I. No. 38056 for description.

**38138. MEDICAGO SATIVA L. Fabaceæ.****Alfalfa.**

From Paris, France. Procured from H. Fauchet & Co., through Mr. Alexander M. Thackara, American consul. Received May 9, 1914.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 34863.

**38139. TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM L. Fabaceæ.****Berseem.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Presented by Mr. Ralph S. Green, through Mr. Olney Arnold, agent and consul general. Received May 18, 1914.

"Our special *Misgawi* [also called *Muscowi* and *Muskawi*] is by far the most important variety. It is tall, luxuriant in growth, and yields an astonishing amount of green forage. It is very largely grown under perennial irrigation. It requires plenty of water and will give four or five cuttings and a seed crop.

"The cultivation of *Misgawi* berseem is of the simplest nature, as the crop is little trouble after a stand is obtained. The seed is usually sown here in October and November, the amount used being 30 kilos per acre. The method of sowing depends on the locality. In the basins it is sown broadcast on the mud as soon as the water is off. After cotton or doura (maize) there are two chief ways of sowing the berseem. In one the standing crop is heavily watered about 10 days before harvesting, and the seed is broadcast in the water. In the other method the crop is removed and the land ridged; the ridges are split with the native plow. In case the crop is doura on the flat, a single plowing is given with the native plow. The land is then rolled, divided by ridges into convenient areas for watering, watered heavily, and the seed sown broadcast on the water. It sinks to the bottom, and on the removal of the water quickly germinates. In some cases the seed is soaked before sowing to make it sink more readily, but this does not seem to be necessary unless there is wind. Whether it is better to sow among the standing crop or not, depends on the locality. It is better to plow, if possible, but in the northern part of the delta region the cotton picking is late, and if the *Misgawi* is sown after the cotton is off, it is very slow in coming to maturity, as the cold weather has then set in. It is usual there to sow among the cotton when the land is being flooded after the picking.

"When the seed is sown early, and so gets the benefit of the warm weather, the plant grows rapidly and is watered as often as seems necessary. There is danger in very early sowing, however, as the young plants, particularly in the southern part of the delta region, are subject to the attacks of surface caterpillars and cotton worms. Late sowing, on the other hand, may retard a crop